Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1825.

[VOL. VIII.—48.] [NO. 412.

ED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

TISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per the first, and 30 cents for each succeed- tion. Advertisers are requested to state r of insertions desired, or they will be con- Further orders, and charged accordingly. to the Editor must be post paid.

bags COFFEE,
0 casks Nails,
0 crates Crockery, assorted for country
ceived by Steam Boat North Carolina,
And for Sale by E. E. LEWIS.
0, 1825—11 tf

Port Wine,
Superior Quality (warranted genuine.)
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
20, 1825—11 tf

Fear Navigation Company.
VANT to a resolution of the Stockholders, ar Annual Meeting, A. D. 1823, *Notice is* re, that the next Annual Meeting of the rs of the Cape Fear Navigation Company dden at the Town House in Fayetteville, the 3d day of June next; at which time ce of the proprietors, or their represen- s requested.
ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*
ville, April 20—11-tf

Museum
reign Literature and Science.
HALF will receive subscriptions for the ve work, on the terms stated below.
of Publication.—The Museum is published rch, Philadelphia. A number appears th, and the subscription price is Six Dol- , payable in advance.
s at free of postage to every subscriber, *ce expenses to pay in advance.*
seum began to be pu lished in May, 1822,—and all the bers may be obtained on the above con-

Sales at Auction.
DESK & HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Second Floor of the Auction Store,
day, May 6th, a large and general tment of *Household and Kitchen FURNI* consisting of Side boards, Sofas, Toilets, Dressing Breakfast and Tea Tables, se- Dining Tables, with ends, Chairs, double Beds and bedsteads, Bedding, Mantel Looking Glasses, Carpets &c.
Likely *NEGRO SLAVES*, Men, Women Terms at sale.
By order of the Trustees,
WILKINGS & CO.
Auctioneers.
ville, April 20, 1825—11 2w

Bank Business.
NS living at a distance, having business to t with either of the Banks in this place, it promptly attended to, on reasonable applying to BEVERLY ROSE.
ville, April 20th, 1825—11-6w
Editors of Raleigh Register will please nsert advertisement six weeks, and for- account to this office for collection.

Lands for Sale.
e the business, and settle with the heirs ol. Hector M'Alister, decd. the executors he 6th day of June next, at the Court ayetteville, offer for sale, on a credit of the following LANDS, belonging to the ate owned.
es of swamp Lands, joining Alexander s, Thomas Murphy's, and Mrs. Gilmore's
es of Piney Woods Lands, joining Alex'r. s, Tho's. Murphy's and Mrs. Armstrong's
acres, joining the Swamp Lands.
rson desirous of viewing the Lands previ- sale, on application to either of the exe- ll be shewn the same. Bonds and ap- curity will be required of the purchasers.
CHARLES M'ALISTER,
DUNCAN M'NEILL,
Executors.
land county, April 16, 1825—11 tds.

Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINS- to collect all sums of Money due the late Winslow & Huske, and to grant dischar- for.
JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*
5, 1825.—10-tf

Bay Mount School.
UBSCRIBER informs the inhabitants of eville, that his second quarter commenc- 25th of the present month. Thankful for share of patronage he has received, he his attention and assiduity to his School, the continuance of their favour and sup- he direction of the School being on his nsibility, parents and guardians are assur- pains, on his part, will be spared to give satisfaction.
to be paid quarterly in advance, viz:— Greek and Mathematics, $8; for Geo- mmetick and English Grammar, &c. Reading, Spelling and Writing, $5; for ents, girls $5—and boys $3 50. Each ll be subject to an additional charge of er quarter, for wood, water, &c.
F. A. MORELL.
ville, March 29—8-tf

Sixty Dollars Reward.
Slaves belonging to the estate of William ll, deceased, having gone off from Fay- in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their ill, by which they were set at liberty con- the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of ving been declared null by the decision rts,
e reward will be given for the whole, ue in proportion for each, to any one who them, or secure them in any goal so that be recovered by their rightful owners. owing is a description of these slaves:— llow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, dered, chunky made, inclined to stutter lks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. wife, black made, complexion rather yel- 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about complexion, well set, one of his fore lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daugh- r, appears about six years old.
NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annex'd.

Negroes for Sale.
SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.
February 2nd—100-tf

Lease of the NEW LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel has been recently erected in the town of Fayetteville, on extensive and convenient plans, and in a substantial and elegant manner. It is situated on one of the main streets (Hay street) very near the Town House, and has large back lots for Stable lot, Garden, &c. &c.
There is a beautiful suite of Dancing Rooms, upward of seventy feet long, which are convertible into private parlours by means of folding doors.
The Bar, Baths, Kitchens and Wash House are plentifully supplied with excellent water from the Haymount aqueduct. The proprietor has taken pleasure in having this Hotel made complete in every respect; and a comparison may safely be challenged for it with the Hotels in the United States.
Persons wishing to lease, are recommended to view the buildings. Applicants at a distance can be furnished with plans of the different floors, &c. and they are requested to apply for terms, (if by letter, post paid) to Robert Donaldson or to Martin Mac Pherson, Sen.
The most satisfactory references will be required.
March 23.—7-tf

Marshal's Sale.
BY virtue of sundry writs of Vendi. Expo. issued from the office of the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the district of North Carolina, and to me directed, I shall expose for sale, for cash, at the Court House in Sampson county, on the first Monday in May next, the following tracts of land, viz. 540 acres of land lying eight miles below Sampson Court House, known by the name of Rocky Marsh land, also 500 acres lying on Jumping run, four miles below the above tract; levied on as the lands of A. S. Brown and Jas. Holmes at the instance of the Postmaster General. Also, on the same day, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, Bladen county, the following tracts of land, viz: 50 acres of land lying on Deggins Meadow, joining the lands of James Owen—one hundred acres of land on Sassafras Bay, joining the lands of J. J. McMillan, levied on as the lands of James J. Cumming, at the instance of the Postmaster General.
United States Bank notes or specie will be required of all purchasers at the above sales, in payment of their purchase money.
BEVERLY DANIEL, *Marshal.*
March 21st, 1825.—7-tt

C. J. TOOKER,

CABINET MAKER.
BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.
N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.
Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.
I WILL expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d of May next, the following Lands, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1823, and all costs, viz:

378 acres on Cape Fear; listed by John Atkins, jr.	Taxes, $8	10
123 acres on Parker's creek; listed by Thomas Branch	3	57
100 acres on Mill creek; listed by Ceily Gilbert		46
106 acres on Hay Meadow; listed by George Luther		69
150 acres on Hector's creek; listed by Isham Prince		69
150 acres on ditto; listed by Timothy Spence for B. Johnston		69
125 acres on Mill creek; listed by Elisha Spence	2	14
1397 acres on Parker's creek; listed by Redick Stephens for J. Leach	12	20
1276 acres on Hector's creek; listed by John Spence, sen.	2	78
410 acres on Beaver Dam; listed by S. Senter for heirs of Wm. Hays	1	89
483 acres on Butler's creek; listed by Jones Stephens	2	07
100 acres on Jumping Run; listed by Alex. Clark	1	31
595 acres on Barbacue; listed by Neill Clark	1	15
470 acres on Duncan's creek; listed by Colin Cameron	3	59
487½ acres on the Cypress; listed by Neil Kelly	3	59
100 acres on Jumping run; listed by Neill M'Neill	2	90
462½ acres on Upper Little river; listed by Daniel Ray	2	31
150 acres on Jumping run, listed by Nancy Stewart	5	35
1100 acres on Neill's creek, formerly the heirs of Stephen Johnston, not listed	2	10
360 acres on Cooper's branch, formerly Benjamin Beard's, not listed	1	66
200 acres on Cooper's branch, formerly the heirs of A Grizzard, not listed	1	84
300 acres on the Pond branch; formerly the heirs of Nicholas Prince, not listed	1	38
175 acres on Hector's creek; belonging to John Rogers, not listed	1	61
200 acres on Hector's creek; formerly William Morrison's, not listed	1	84
100 acres on Barbacue; formerly Thomas Cameron's, not listed	1	45
725 acres on Barbacue; belonging to Alexander Cameron, not listed	3	30

JOHN BLACK, *Sh'ff.*
By LEWIS ROBINSON, *D. S'ff.*
December 10, 1824—5tds.

Blanks for sale here.

THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.

We found the following interesting description of the battle of Brandywine in a late Northern paper. It is said to be from a new American novel, the title of which is not mentioned.

The battle of Brandywine was fought on the 11th of September, 1777; and lasted all the day long. It was a bloody affair to us, and had well-nigh been fatal to Greene and Sullivan.

We had been in the saddle about four hours, under the intrepid Pulaski, who, with his own hand, examined our points, pistols, and other furniture, as if assured that the struggle would be a deadly and long continued one. The day was one of the most beautiful that ever broke over the earth. We were about half a mile from the main body, ranged along a green slope, facing the west; our horses, in number about four hundred, standing as patiently as so many marble creatures—until just as the eastern sky began to redden and undulate, and cloud after cloud to roll up and heave, like a great curtain upon the wind; and the whole heaven seemed discharging all its beauty and brightness upon one spot—I happened to turn about and saw the tall Pole bareheaded, tilting his horse, like some warlike presence come up out of the solid earth, to worship upon the very summit of the hill behind us; it might be—for the noble carriage of the man, the martial bearings of the soldier, would permit either interpretation—it might be, in the awful employment of devotion—or—in the more earthly one, of martial observation. But, suddenly, he reined up his charger, shook the heavy dew from his horseman's cap—replaced it, and leaped headlong down the hill, just as a bright flash passed away on the horizon, followed by a loud report; and the next moment a part of our ranks were covered with dust and turf thrown up by a cannon ball that struck within a hundred yards of the place that he had just left. Our horses pricked up their ears at the sound; and all at once, as if a hundred trumpets were playing in the wind, came the enemy in his advance.

Pulaski unsheathed his sword—called out a select body, and set off at a full gallop to a more distant elevation, where he saw the enemy advancing in two columns; one, under Knyphausen, which moved in tremendous steadiness, like a dark solid mass, in a direction towards Maxwell; the other, under Cornwallis, which seemed to threaten the right flank of our main body. Intelligence was immediately sent Washington, and reinforcements called in, from the house that we had left.

We kept our position, awaiting for a whole hour the sound of conflict; at last a heavy volley rattled along the sky—a few moments passed and then another followed like a storm of iron upon drum heads. The whole air rung with it; another, and another followed, and then gradually increasing in loudness, and loudness, came peal after peal upon us, till it resembled one continued clap of thunder, rolling about under an illuminated vapour.

But Pulaski, with all his impetuosity, was a general; and knew his duty too well to hazard any movement till we should be able to see with certainty the operation of the enemy in the vapour below. Meanwhile, several little parties that we had sent out, came in, one after the other, in full gallop, with the intelligence, that Knyphausen had broken down upon Maxwell in magnificent style—been beaten back again; but, that he had finally prevailed, and that Maxwell had retreated across the river. A thin vapour now rose from the green earth below us, and completely covered the enemy from our view. It was no longer possible to follow him, except by the sound of his tread, which we could feel in the solid earth, jarring ourselves and our horses; and now and then a quick glimmering in the mist, as some standard was raised above it—some weapon flourished, or some musket shot through it—like a rocket.

About an hour after, a horseman dashed through the smoke, on the very verge of the horizon—and after scouring the fields for a whole mile within view, communicated with two or three others, who set off in different directions—one, to us with orders to hurry down to the ford, where the commander-in-chief was determined to fall upon Knyphausen with all his power before Cornwallis could come to his aid.

It was a noble but hazardous game: And Pulaski, whose war horse literally thundered and lightened along the broken and stony precipice, by which we descended, kept his eye warily to the right, as if not quite certain that the order would not be countermanded.

We soon fell in with Greene, who was posting, all on fire, to give Knyphausen battle; and the next moment saw Sullivan in full march, over a distant hill, (upon which the morning sun broke out just then, as if leaving the heavens for a while,) to the enemy's flank.

This arrangement would have been fatal to Knyphausen; but unluckily there was a stop put to it almost at the very moment when we were ready to fall upon him, man and horse, by the alarming intelligence, that Cornwallis had moved off to another quarter.—There was a moment of irresolution—doubt. It was the death of us. Greene was recalled; and Sullivan commanded to halt. Hardly had this happened, and our horses were covered with sweat and froth—fretting like chained tigers upon the bit; our men covered with dust, and blinded with the wind and sun—for it was extremely hot and sultry—when a heavy cannonade was heard on our right flank; and Greene, whose division we had been attached to, was put in motion for the support of Sullivan, whom we had left some hours before. The truth now broke upon us like a thunder clap. The enemy had passed, concentrated, (as we supposed,) and fallen upon our right. I never shall forget Greene's countenance, when the news came; he was in the road side, upon a very steep bank—but we wheeled where he was dashed down the bank—his face white as the bleached marble—& calling to us to gallop forward, with such a tremendous impulse that they marched four miles in forty minutes; we held on our way in a cloud of dust, and met Sullivan, all in disorder, nearly a mile from the field, retreating, step by step, at the head of his men, and shouting himself hoarse—covered with blood and sweat; and striving in vain, to bring them to stand—while Cornwallis was pouring in upon them an incessant volley.

Pulaski dashed out to the right, over the broken fences; and there stood awhile upright in his stirrups, reconnoitering—while the enemy, who appeared by the smoke and dust that rolled before them, in the wind, to be much nearer than they really were, redoubled their efforts; but, at last, he saw a favorable opportunity. The column wheeled—the wind swept athwart their van, revealing them, like a battalion of spirits, breathing fire and smoke; he gave the signal—Archibald repeated it—Arthur and myself. In three minutes, we were ready for the word; and, when Pulaski, shouting in a voice that thrilled through and through us, struck spurs to his charger, it was half a minute—so fierce and terrible was *his* charge—before we were able to come up with him. What could he mean! gracious heaven! my hand convulsively, like that of a drowning man, reined up for a moment—when I saw that we were galloping straight forward into a field of bayonets—yet he was the first man! and who would not have followed him! we did follow him, and with such a hurricane of fire and steel, that, when we wheeled, our whole path lay broad and open before us, with a wall of fire upon the right hand & the left—but not a bayonet nor a blade in front, except what were under the hoofs of our horses. My blood rushes now, like a flash of fire, through my forehead, when I recal the devastation that we had made—almost to the very heart of the enemy's column. But Pulaski—he, who afterwards rode in their entrenchments, on horseback, sword in hand, was accustomed to it; and, having broken over them once—aware of his peril, if he should give them time to awake from their consternation, he wheeled in a blaze of fire, with the intention of returning, through a wall of death, more perilous than that which shut in the children of Israel, upon the Red Sea—but no! the walls had rolled in upon us, and we were left no choice, but to continue as we had begun. The undaunted Pole rioted in the excess of joy; I remember how he passed me, again and again, reeking with blood—riding absolutely upon the very bayonets of the enemy; and, at last, as they pressed upon him—and horseman after horseman fell from our saddles—when we were all faint and feeble, and even Archibald was fighting on foot, over his beautiful mare, with Arthur battling over his head, we heard the cry of *succour! succour!* and felt the enemy give way—heave, this way and that, and finally concentrate beyond us: 'Once more!' cried Pulaski, '*once more!*' and away we went again, breaking in upon them, as they were forming; and trampling down whole platoons in the charge, before a man could plant his bayonet, or bring his piece to an aim: and the next moment we were scouring over the ground, where I could see Archibald and Arthur battling it, with four or five of the enemy's horse; but our aspect, as we came thundering round upon them, proved sufficient. They took to their heels, and we brought them both off, unwounded—unhurt.

It was getting dark now, but the hour was that of sunset; when, in this climate, the sky is like a mass of colored vapour floating over a bath. Greene was forming in our rear, with that fearful calmness which boded a terrible time, always, to him that ventured upon it. The ground was favorable to him; and the half hour that the enemy lost by our charge, a mere handful, into his solid column, was of inconceivable benefit to Greene; for his men were literally out of breath, and ready to drop down at the first onset. But that half hour gave them an opportunity to see their commander's face, and hear his voice: and from that moment, they would have stood their ground, though the heavens had rained fire upon them.

I have been in many a battle—many a one that made my hair stiffen afterwards in my sleep, when I dreamt of it—but never in one where the carnage was so dreadful—the rush of blood and fire so incessant, as that which followed the arrival of Greene: we were unable to strike a blow. The enemy imagining us, no doubt, to be much more formidable than we were, had edged in all his exposed points, by a rank of men kneeling with planted bayonets; and tho' we rode upon them again and again, discharging our pistols in their faces—yet not one of them shut his eyes, or fired a shot—but, where he knelt, he died; and his place was immediately filled by another as resolute, so that we could not—the thing was impossible—repeat the blow that we had given.

But one thing happened, within my own sight and hearing, that nearly brought me to the ground, in terror and helplessness. Two horsemen had set upon me; and, while I was doing my best to return their visit, I saw that they were only part of a squadron, whom we had not seen before, or who had but just been brought into action; and that several were upon Archibald, who, while I was looking upon him, reeled in the saddle, and took a blow, I thought, that cleft his head—for his bearskin cap flew, and his horse broke from the encounter, and dashed off to the right; I followed, and soon came in contact with Weedon's Virginia brigade, which soon relieved me from all apprehensions on my own account; for the enemy fell before them, rank after rank, like flax in the blaze; they were supported by a body of the Pennsylvania militia, near the head of whom, I saw Lafayette; the reins all loose—wounded in the arm—his scarf shot away, and streaming in the wind—yet showing the same unaltered front; and leading the raw militia up to the very eyes of the enemy, while a sheet of fire scorched their faces.

[The narrative then relates the discovery of his wounded brother, and the conversation that passed between them, during which the battle had closed, and the two armies moved away.]

We crossed the river, and moved up towards Swede's ford; while Sir William Howe, who seemed to be satisfied whenever he fought us without being beaten, and was never prepared to follow up any advantage, halted three days upon the field of battle, to contemplate the havoc that had been made; while our cause was never in greater danger. We had lost nearly twelve hundred men, and ten brass field pieces.

Fluency of Speech.—'The common fluency of speech, in many men and women, is owing,' says Swift, 'to a scarcity of words; for whoever is master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both; whereas, common speakers have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in, and these are always ready. So people come faster out of a church when it is nearly empty, than when a crowd is at the door.'

Sea Wit.—Mrs. W——, walking on one of the wharves in New York, jocosely asked a sailor why a ship was always called she? "O faith," says the son of Neptune, "because the rigging costs more than the hull."

Literary Intelligence.—At a debating club in Spanish Town, "The President offered to bet a doubloon to a dollar, with any man, that the Cape of Good Hope is the biggest island in the world!"

It is related that the ingenious tutor of a young Prince rather stupid, in order to teach his pupil the *alphabet*, procured four and twenty servants, each having a huge letter painted upon his breast, which the pupil was obliged to call out by name whenever he wanted the services of its wearer.

Useful Epitaph.—On a grave stone in the cemetry of Pere-la-Chaise is the following singularly prudent inscription, which, in its praise of the dead, does not lose sight of the living. "Here lies N——, the best of fathers—and the most tender of husbands. His inconsolable widow still keeps the fancy shop, Rue Richelieu, No. —."

An attempt at the sublime, from the London Morning Post:

"It was one of those beautiful days, when Winter, flinging aside his robe of Snows and Storms, wreaths his hoary brows with a garland of sunbeams, and wins the idle woodblast to breathe on its Æolian Harp, a melancholy but melodious Hymn to the morning."

Reader, what think you this change in Nature's garb was intended to celebrate? The DUKE OF GLOUCESTER WENT TO CHURCH! And further, the Village Choir of a neighboring Church exerted their harmonious powers in the services of the SABBATH, to do "*Honor to his Royal Highness!!*"

Raleigh Register.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1825.

The Justices, &c. to use of Rebecca Going *vs.* Jesse Mann. } Original Attachment, "levied on 596 acres of land, lying on the south-west side of Cape Fear river, adjoining Jesse Northington, Randal Roberson, and others, 27 January, 1825."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Jesse Mann, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, therefore, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for six weeks, that he appear, reply and plead, on or before the next term of this Court, or judgment will be taken against him for the amount of Plaintiff's demand, and the lands levied on sold to satisfy the same.

WITNESS, John Armstrong, Clerk of said Court, at Fayetteville, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1825, and 49th year of American Independence.

9-6t JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, April 15.

By the packet ship Don Quixotte, from Havre, regular files to the 15th ult. have been received. They contain no very interesting news.

The royal assent was given by commission, March 9th, to several bills—among which was the bill for the suppression of the Irish Unlawful Societies. This bill was to take effect from the 20th.

Col. J. H. Stanhope, brother of the Earl of Stanhope, who had been Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Sir John Moore, Gen. Graham, and the Duke of York, destroyed himself on the 5th of March, while in a temporary fit of insanity, by hanging himself by his suspenders, in a shed near the residence of the Earl of Mansfield. He had suffered severely at times, from a wound in the spine from a grape shot, received at the siege of St. Sebastian, and to this his insanity was attributed.

On the 9th of March, at the Lent Assizes at Aylesbury, came on the trial of Master George Alexander Wood, and Master Alexander Wellesley Leith, charged with killing the Hon. F. Ashley Cooper, in a pugilistic contest at Eaton. The jury being empannelled, and the prisoners arraigned, they pleaded not guilty. Wood appeared to be about 14 years old, and both his eyes appeared to be much contused. The witnesses for the prosecution being called, none of them answered, and a verdict of not guilty was returned.

Formidable preparations are making by the Turks for the campaign of 1825, against the Greeks.

A letter of the 19th ult. from Treiste, announces that a rumor was generally prevalent at Venice of the fortress of Patras having surrendered to the Greeks by capitulation.

Letters from Cadiz mention the insolvency of several great Spanish houses, particularly that of the firm of Zuloago & Co. in Zeres, decidedly reported one of the richest in all Andalusia. It is feared that the entanglement with this house will occasion the failure of a great many other houses.

The ministerial papers state that all the French troops are to evacuate Spain on the 1st of April.

An elegant garden spot has been erected around the tomb of Napoleon, at St. Helena, at the expense of the East India Company, to which strangers have free access.

The coronation of Charles X. will positively take place on the 15th May.

By the packets Leeds and Pacific, London papers to the evening of the 14th. and Liverpool of the 16th March have been received.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Huskisson had given notice that he would submit, on the 21st of March, certain resolutions respecting the colonial trade, and for affording increased facilities to commerce and navigation.

Mr. Canning, who had not fully recovered from his indisposition, had left town for his residence at Brompton.

Mrs. Barbauld, sister of the late Dr. Aikin, and who was well known in the literary world, lately died in London at the advanced age of 83. She commenced her career as a public writer, by a volume of poems, upwards of 50 years ago.

The recent death of the celebrated Dr. Parr, is announced in a Coventry paper.

New Books.—No less than *thirty four* new books, or 56 volumes, were published in London during the week ending the 12th of March; among which were the long expected Memoirs of Mad. de Genlis, written by herself.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Tuesday, March 15—The demand for Cotton, during the former part of last week, was very limited; but on Saturday afternoon, some speculators appeared in the market, and took upwards of 4,000 bales at rather higher rates. On Monday this inquiry appeared rather languid; but at the close of 'Change, it was ascertained, that one house had purchased 6,000 Egyptian and 1,500 Bowed, on speculation, which caused this morning some extensive buying, generally at ¼d. per lb. advance on our previous quotations. The total sales are 5,000 American, 6,000 Brazil, chiefly Pernambuco; 10,500 Egyptian, and 150 East India. Imported, 2,300 American, 1400 Maranham, 1,000 Egyptian. Sea Island Georgia, 2s a 2s 9d.; Stained do. 1s 1d. a 1s 6d.; Upland do. 1s. ½d. a 1s. 3d.; Alabama and Tennessee, 1s. ¾d. a 1s 2¼d. New Orleans, 1s. 1½d. a 1s. 3½d.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

New York, April 19.

Four gentlemen who came passengers in the packet ship *Corinthian*, Captain Davis, reached this town this morning in the steam boat Fulton Ellsworth. One of the gentlemen had in his possession the London Globe of the 24 March, which he gave to the editor of the New York National Advocate. The Corinthian sailed from Liverpool on the evening of the 24th. The *John Wells*, *William Thompson*, and *Sabina*, had arrived; the first in 20 days from this port.

It will be seen by our extracts, that markets were much in the same state.

It was rumored that the king intended to pay another visit to Ireland, which, if true, was expected to lead to a concession of the Catholic claims.

It had been finally determined that the militia were to be called out in the beginning of May, for 28 day's training and exercise.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st March, Mr. Huskisson brought forward his plan for relieving the Colonial trade from the embarrassments under which it at present labours, and establishing a system more congenial with the advanced state of commercial knowledge.

London, March 22.—*Cotton.*—The Cotton market is still very quiet, holders being unwilling to meet the buyers at any reduction. The sales last week amounted to about 3000 bales, viz: 1200 Bengals, 7¾d a 8¾d; 800 Surats at 8¾d a 10¾d; 500 Pernams 15½d a 16d, all in bond and duty paid; 500 common Egyptian 14⅜ a 14½d. There were no purchases of cotton this morning.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine spirits are in limited demand. Rosin is in request on speculation; 6s 6d offered for the black in quantity. Tar without any alteration.

Liverpool, March 22.—Cotton.—Six thousand five hundred bales have been sold this last week. Uplands 1s 1d a 1s 3d; New Orleans 1s 1d a 1s 4d; Alabama 1s ½d a 1s 2½d.

New York, April 20.

Further from Liverpool.—We were yesterday enabled to give accounts of the London and Liverpool markets to the 22d ult. This morning we have been favored with the following copies of letters from Liverpool, of the 24th and 25th March, received by the *Corinthian*, and from which it will be seen that another advance in the price of cotton had taken place.

Liverpool Circular, of March 24.—The sales of cotton last week amount to 29,900 bags, of which 18,000 were chiefly Egyptian.—The principal business, however, was in the early part of the week, and the market, toward its close, became heavy, though with little variation as to prices. Since then, a very good demand has appeared again at advancing prices, and the sales up to last night, say from the 19th to the 23d inclusive, amount to 14,000 bags of all descriptions. Of these, about 10,000 bags were taken yesterday at an advance of ⅛ to ¼ per pound in good uplands, which are the qualities chiefly sought after, and holders are keeping back.

Liverpool, March 25.—The demand for Cotton at the commencement of the week was limited. The sales amount to 3838 bags. Yesterday the demand revived, and upwards of 8000 bags were sold, of which 4000 were uplands at 15d, and 30 bags at 15¼d, making a general advance of ¼d, and on uplands ⅛d on the lowest depression of Monday. Speculators are at work again, and some individuals are sanguine of seeing Uplands at 2s before September next. The present stock in Liverpool is estimated at 92,000 bags of all descriptions, and holders are not offering freely. 1000 bbls. of Turpentine sold at 13s 6d. Ashes are dull without alteration in prices; Tobacco heavy: also Grain and Flour. Rice 20s a 22s. Very little doing in Dye-woods.

[The above letter is dated March 25, and is from a respectable merchant in Liverpool. As the Corinthian is reported to have sailed in the afternoon of the 24th, it is possible the letter writer may have made a mistake in dating his letter.]

On looking over our files by the Corinthian, we find that they contain very little political news in addition to what we gave yesterday. The accounts from Constantinople speak of plots, treasons, and executions in that city, which had caused great alarm among the inhabitants; while the cause of the Greeks continued to wear the most favorable aspect. Letters from Corfu state that the campaign had begun auspiciously, and that in a naval engagement off Rhodes, 25 transports of the Egyptian fleet, laden with troops, horses and provisions, had been captured by the Greeks.

Prince Metternich had arrived at Paris, and it was affirmed that the object of his journey was connected with the affairs of Turkey and Greece.

Ferdinand, who is said to be again sick, was attacked in his carriage by an individual who cried out "Death to the King;" and on being arrested he declared that he would not retract his words, nor give up his intention of putting the monarch to death whenever he had an opportunity.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

From the National Journal

As our affections for this distinguished man have rather been suspended for some little time past, and our national devotions running warmly in another channel, I do not know whether an anecdote of him would, just at this time, be attended to; but, supposing the national feeling will soon be returning back to its sober senses, I will venture to relate it. It was given to the writer by an old and very respectable citizen, now no more—one who was intimately acquainted with the General, and the fact:

Many years ago, and some time before the revolution, Colonel Washington and his lady were in the habit of visiting a watering place in Virginia, and at which place there was a great resort of company, among whom there always were poor, sick, and lame people, who came to seek the benefit of the waters, with very slender means. An acquaintance with the situation of these people, was the constant but secret care of colonel Washington. It was observed by the relater of this anecdote, that they drew fresh bread every day, without money. Curiosity led him to inquire of the baker how he expected to get paid; he hesitated, and said he was enjoined not to tell: that the very people that ate the bread did not know who paid for it. This but increased his curiosity; when with strong injunctions of secrecy, he whispered in his ear, he received his pay from colonel Washington; that it had always been his practice when at Bath, and that the bill was a pretty considerable one!

This is that same Washington that, under God, achieved our independence; and consequently, our present national happiness and glory; but is himself denied a monument, which, I suppose, would not cost above two hundred thousand dollars. But the faithful historian will raise a monument to his name, and amongst the ample materials perhaps this fragment may find a place.

A VIRGINIAN.

Horse-radish.—One drachm of fresh-scraped root of this plant, infused with 4 ounces of water in a close vessel for two hours, and made into a sirup with double its weight of sugar, is an approved recipe for removing hoarseness. A tea-spoonful of this has often proved suddenly effectual.

Blanks for sale here.

MESSRS. WEBSTER & RANDOLPH.

The first of the two following articles appeared some weeks since; but, believing it to be an ex parte statement of the circumstances attending the settlement of the late difference between the distinguished men above named, we did not republish it. Having now, however, what we believe to be an authorised statement from the opposite party, we publish both, for the information of our readers, who must be interested in the subject.

FROM THE RHODE ISLAND AMERICAN.

Extract of a letter from Washington, to the editors, dated March 23.

"It has occasioned me some regret, to note the reports, and the variations of reports, respecting the late differences between Mr. Webster and Mr. Randolph.—It is natural, that a misunderstanding between individuals like these, should awaken a general interest, and especially that rumours of a personal encounter should fix on them the public eye, intent to mark the bearing of the antagonists, and to learn the issue. It is not surprising, therefore, that contradictory statements have been circulated. It has been said, that no challenge was sent. Another version of the story, admits the fact of the challenge, and ascribes to the intervention of mutual friends, a final reconciliation. Another variation still attributes to Mr. Webster the reply, that Mr. Randolph's character was not sufficiently pure to entitle him to the privilege of a man of honor.

"These reports present the conduct of Mr. Webster in a light, which his friends cannot contemplate without pain. An evasive answer to a challenge, or a necessity for the interposition of friends, does not comport with his elevated character, nor with the moral sense of the people of New England. A manly and unequivocal reprobation of the practice of duelling, is the only answer which Mr. Webster can be supposed to give to a challenge.

The facts are, that a challenge *was sent* to him by Mr. Randolph through Mr. Benton of the Senate. No further communication took place, till in a short time, the challenge *was withdrawn*. There was no interference of the friends of the parties, so far at least as Mr. Webster was concerned.—There was no occasion for it. He, without doubt, regarded the challenge as having been prompted by feelings highly excited, & further disordered by ill health. He was persuaded, that on due reflection the message would be recalled. The event proved that his opinion was a correct one. The affair terminated here. Mr. Webster's conduct was marked by a forbearance and delicacy, which won for him here, additional honor and esteem, and which called forth from Mr. Benton a particular and unqualified expression of admiration.

"I have thought that it would give you a pleasure to publish this explanation. I pledge myself, that it is substantially correct. The character of a man like Mr. Webster belongs to the nation, as one of its fairest ornaments, and best safeguards. It should, therefore, be anxiously protected."

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

We have read the above letter with not a little surprise as well as indignation.—Whether it be *really* what it purports to be, an 'Extract of a letter from Washington' to the editor of the Rhode Island American, we neither know nor care. It is circulating, as every thing of the kind will circulate: and we republish it, for the purpose of correcting the misrepresentation or fabrication it contains; for a misrepresentation it is, if the writer had any knowledge of the transaction of which he undertakes to give an account; and a fabrication, if he was ignorant of it. We have had no communication with Mr. Randolph on the subject; but we undertake to vouch for the following state of facts, on authority perfectly unquestionable; and we are very sure that neither Mr. Webster, nor any real friend he has, will ever deny its accuracy.

It is true, that Mr. Randolph did send a challenge (direct, unconditional and peremptory) to Mr. Webster by Mr. Benton; and it is true that the challenge was afterwards withdrawn. It was withdrawn after Mr. Webster had prepared an answer to it, though its purport is not known, for it was never communicated to Mr. Randolph or Mr. Benton; it was destroyed by Mr. Webster in Mr. Benton's presence. But *the affair did not terminate there.* The challenge was withdrawn, in order to enable Mr. Webster to make an explanation, or rather a declaimer, without dishonor. And he did in fact disclaim, in the most unequivocal terms, any and every injurious imputation on Mr. Randolph, which induced the challenge; and authorised Mr. Benton to say to Mr. R. (in substance) that whatever he might have said out of doors, on the subject of the difference between them, had been said about the time he mentioned it in the House of Representatives, and was to the same effect with what he had said in the House; and that in nothing he had said in or out of the House, had he any intention to convey any other meaning, than that Mr. Randolph had misapprehended the views of the committee on Edwards's memorial. It was understood that the parties were to make no publication on the subject in the public prints; neither party wishing (we suppose) that a private personal quarrel between them, or the adjustment of it, should be made the subject of discussion in the newspapers.

It was *thus* that the affair terminated, in a manner perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Randolph and his friends, and (it is not doubted) to Mr. Webster also. Neither have we any suspicion, that Mr. Webster, any more than Mr. Randolph, is at all dissatisfied with the result, or is capable of authorising a state of the facts contrary to the truth. But that friend of Mr. Webster, (whoever he is) that wrote or fabricated the 'Extract of a letter from Washington' to the Editor of the Rhode Island American, is by no means contented with this amicable adjustment of the dispute between these gentlemen. *He* is glad enough that there was no duel; but he is happy to believe that the quarrel is still alive. *He* deems it necessary to the vindication of Mr. Webster's conduct, to attribute it to the conformity of his sentiments 'with the moral sense of the people of New England,' and aversion from our barbarous notions of honor; to his abhorrence of the 'practice of duelling,' and not to his love of truth and justice. When Mr. Webster disclaimed the insult and injury which Mr. Randolph believed he had offered him, and thus made peace, his conduct (it is hoped) was more conformable 'with the moral sense of the people of New England,' as well as with the law of honor, than the most 'manly and unequivocal reprobation of the practice of duelling,' which he could possibly have penned in answer to the challenge.

From the Edinburg Scotsman.

RAIL WAYS.

Rail Ways are a much more recent invention than canals: and for particular purposes, such as the conveyance of coal, stone or other heavy commodities, down a short inclined plane, sloping at an angle of three or four degrees, they are decidedly superior. As the means of general communication, they are cheaper in the first outlay than canals, more commodious in some respects, and adapted to a greater variety of situations—but so long as horse power was the only power employed, it may be doubted whether the balance of advantage was not in favor of canals. We are quite satisfied, however, that the introduction of the loco-motive steam power has given a decided superiority to rail ways. Indeed we are convinced, and we hope, by and by, to convey some share of the conviction to the minds of our readers, that the general use of rail ways and steam carriages, for all kinds of internal communication, opens up prospects of almost boundless improvement, and is destined, perhaps, to work a greater change on the state of civil society, than even the grand discovery of navigation.

Iron rail ways are of two descriptions. The flat rail or tram road consists of cast iron plates about three feet long, four inches broad, and half an inch or an inch thick, with a flanch or turned up edge on the inside to guide the wheels of the carriage.—These plates rest at each end on stone sleepers of three or four hundred weight, sunk into the earth, and they are joined to each other so as to form a continuous horizontal pathway. They are of course double, and the distance between the opposite rails is from 3 to 4 1-2 feet, according to the breadth of the car or wagon to be employed. The edge rail, which is found to be superior to the tram rail, is made either of wrought or cast iron. If the latter is used, the rails are about 3 feet long, 3 or 4 inches broad, and from 1 to 2 inches thick, and they are joined at their ends by cast metal sockets attached to the sleepers. The upper edge of the rail is generally made with a convex surface to which the wheel of the car is adapted by a groove made somewhat wider. When wrought iron is used (which is found to be almost equally cheap with the cast metal, and far preferable in many respects) the bars are made of smaller size; of a wedge shape, and 12 or 18 feet long, but they are supported by sleepers at the distance of every three feet. The wagons generally used run upon four wheels of from two to three feet diameter, and carry from 20 to 50 cwt.—Four or five of these are drawn by one horse. On the dead level rail way constructed by Mr. John Grieven for Sir John Hope, near Musselburg, which is one of the most perfect in Britain, a single horse draws five loaded wagons, each containing 30 cwt. of coals, at the rate of four miles an hour—in all 7 1-2 tons, exclusive of the wagons, which weigh 3 tons more. Reducing the velocity to two miles an hour, by Professor Leslie's rule, the horse should drag 12 tons, or 15 tons including the wagons. Mr. Stevenson observes, that, "an ordinary horse, upon a well constructed edge rail way, on a level line of draught, will work about ten tons of goods." Mr. Palmer, an English engineer, gives the following as the effect of a single horse's draught upon the different rail ways at 2 1-2 miles an hour.

	Weight of the load drawn in lbs.	*Weight of the load and wagon in lbs.*
Lanelly tram road	4,602	8,850
Surry do.	6,750	9,000
Penrin edge rail	10,084	13,050
Cheltenhem tram road	8,679	15,500
New branch of do dusty	11,765	18,300
Do. clean	14,070	21,900
Edge rail ways near Newcastle	17,773	25,500

This table shews the great superiority of the edge rails. The engineer observes, too, that the vehicles are made in a very rude manner, and that were more care employed in their construction the load might be much increased.

Rail ways are generally made double, one for going and the other for returning. The breadth of ground required for a single rail way, is from 9 to 12 feet; for a double one from 15 to 25.—The expense of a double road, including the price of the ground, may be estimated generally at from 3000l. to 5000l. per mile, or from one half to one third of the expense of a canal.

To the Editor of the Baltimore American.

GENTLEMEN—Having in my last communication given a description of the construction and form of a rail road, I shall now proceed to lay before my fellow-citizens a detail of the mode in which the wagons are drawn upon its surface, together with the manner in which the load to be conveyed is disposed of.

During a great number of years, horses were alone used in England, and, indeed, in many parts of that country still continue to be, for the purpose of draught upon rail ways. But since the invention of moveable steam engines, they have been preferred to horses, both on account of the greater power which they possess, and the saving of expense. It was formerly customary to place the whole load in one wagon, thus causing an immense weight to rest on any one point of the rail road, consequently it was necessary to make the rails of great thickness, to support the burden. To remedy this it was thought advisable to divide the load and place it on several smaller wagons instead of one larger; for instance, a wagon carrying ten tons, would be a dead weight to that amount on any given point, but by dividing the burthen, and putting it in five smaller wagons chained together, the weight on any point of the rail would only be two tons.

To illustrate the immense increase of power attending the use of rail ways, I will copy an extract from a statement made by the menager of the Penrhyn Slate Works, in Carnarvonshire, in a communication addressed to the Society of Arts and Sciences. After stating the length of the road to be 6 1-2 miles, and that it was divided into five stages as he terms them, he proceeds to remark, "On this rail way two horses draw twenty-four wagons, one stage six times a day, and carry twenty-four tons each journey, which is 140 tons per day. This quantity used to employ 144 carts and 400 horses, as ses will by means of the rail way do the ordinary sized horse of the value of sterling, or 90 dollars, could, in a de in the hundred, draw with ease u and with great exertion 45 tons. lation, I believe, is that in a mile horse can draw 12 or 14 tons, equal degree with the descent can

Improvement in Travelling.—I must admit that the introduction to be drawn by steam-boats, article from an Albany paper, provement in the comfort of tra it perfectly safe, and places that veyance within the reach of the expense of travelling has ed of that pleasure and conven are many persons who cannot apprehension of accidents by under the new system, be able a clear conscience, in boats agency of steam, and to be night without the fear of wak of spirits. To invalids, in will be a great improvement travelling, being free from all smoke, heat, and fume of the *National*

Expeditious Travelling.—Col. has arrived in this town, (sa dence Patriot,) in 21 hours from having performed the trip from New York and back again in 6 of which were spent in N the New line of Citizens' C London, and by the steam boat from that city. From Provid York and back again, on the route by land, is 378 miles.

Expedition.—The passengers ed States' Mail Coach, which on Sunday last, at 3 o'clock, P. Philadelphia in time to take boat for Baltimore at 5 A. M. they reached early on Monday distance of 200 miles, about one over land, performing it in 27 h

All in one Day.

To be drawn on the 18th day of M

AN IMPROVED MODE OF DR

Secured by letters patent under the S States.

COHEN'S OFFICE, B *April*

WE have the pleasure to present the FOURTH Scheme of the

State Lottery of Mar

The mode of Drawing on an entire approved by the COMMISSIONERS of L pointed by the GOVERNOR and COU brought out under special Act of the L

Highest Prize 20,000 D

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$20,000 is	20,000
1 Prize of	10,000 is	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000 is	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000 is	5,000
4 Prizes of	500 is	2,000
20 Prizes of	100 is	2,000
30 Prizes of	50 is	1,500
50 Prizes of	20 is	1,000
200 Prizes of	10 is	2,000
300 Prizes of	5 is	1,500
10,000 Prizes of	2 is	20,000
10,612 Prizes.		70,000

20,000—*Not one Blank to a Prize*

Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty drawing—subject to a deduction of fifte

☞ MODE OF DRAWING.—The Num put into one wheel as usual—and in the will be put the prizes *above* the dem Two Dollars, and the drawing to pro usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $ warded to the odd or even Numbers of (as the case may be) dependent on the the Capital Prize of *Twenty Thousand D* is to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize shou to an *Odd* Number, then *every odd N Scheme* will be entitled to a $2 prize. dollar prize should come out to an *Ev* then all the *Even Numbers in the Scheme* entitled to a prize of $2.

☞ *Odd Numbers are those ending with*

☞ *Even Numbers are those ending with*

This mode of drawing not only e missioners to complete the whole DRAWING, but has the great advantage ing the small prizes regularly to *every ber in the scheme*, so that the holder of tickets (one odd and one even) be certain of obtaining at least one prize same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞ A Ticket drawing a superior *scheme*, IS NOT RESTRICTED from drawing one also.

The drawing will take place in of Baltimore on Wednesday the 18th will finish on the same day. A very therefore, intervening before the time will arrive—adventurers at a distance themselves of the very superior advan by this scheme, and send on their orders lay—they will remark the low rate of very trifling risk to run, (*There is no to a Prize*) and that the capital prize THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude precedented for so small a sum however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTA ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two shares—(one odd and one even in the same ratio of certainty in the greater number of tickets or shares.

The limits of an advertisement do a detail of the various and many advan improved mode of Lottery—they will sent themselves to the adventurer on of the scheme, to a scrutiny of which attention.

WHOLE TICKETS, -
HALVES, - - - -
QUARTERS, - - - -

To be had in the greatest variety (Odd and Even,) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange

No. 114, Market st.

Where in the four last State Lotteries the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars—2 of 20,000—2 of 10,000, besides TEN CAPITALS of 5,000 Dollars, &c. WHERE MORE CAPITALS HAVE BEEN SOLD OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞ ORDERS from any part of the U or Territories, enclosing the Cash, or of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet tomed prompt attention.—Address to

J. I. COHEN, JR.

Baltimore, April 7th, 1825—10

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1825.

Our patrons will have observed that
n of our present number is printed on
e. This supply will enable us to
more matter, and, when we shall have
ed an arrangement for obtaining bet-
er, we hope to make the Observer
spectable in its appearance, at least,
course, more worthy of public patron-

re informed that Col. Joseph Pickett,
e some time since announced as a
te for Congress from this District,
being so considered, and that Col.
d McNeill, of Moore County, for-
Representative in Congress, *is* a
te. Col. McNeill and Mr. Culpeper
bably be the only Candidates in this

also learn that Gabriel Holmes, Esq.
vernor of this State, is a Candidate to
nt the Wilmington District, in oppo-
o the late Representative, Charles
Esq.

bserve, in a late New York Evening
letter from Edenton, in this State,
h it is earnestly recommended to the
sts of that city to engage in the In-
mprovement of this State! The par-
bject to which the writer has directed
ention of the good people of New York
opening of an Inlet from the Atlan-
n, at Nag's Head, into Albemarle
near where Roanoke Inlet formerly
It is asserted that the opening of such
would prevent the damage so often
d by shipping on that coast, and ren-
passage to and from New York much
er and short. The object is evidently
great importance; it is one that has
much of the attention of the Board
rnal Improvements, and of the able
er of this State, who, a few years
ade an elaborate report to the Board,
ing the opinion, founded on actual
of the practicability of its accom-
nt.

only source of uneasiness to us, in re-
this proposition, is, that we should
indebted, in the slightest degree, to
capital and foreign spirit for the ef-
of Improvements within our State.
or and advantages of this, and many
orks of the same nature, should be-
clusively to the State itself, or to its
s. We should possess too much pride
our sister State, after completing
the greatest works in the world—a
culated to enrich her in a degree un-
ed—a work of itself sufficient to es-
the character of any State or Coun-
e say, that North Carolina should not
ly suffer New York, after accomplish-
this, in the spirit of enterprize and
ement for which she is distinguished,
her capital among us, to aid in a work
liarly *our own*. What would be the
s of a North Carolinian, half a century
when told that his native State, realiz-
illions annually, perhaps, from the
of her kind neighbors, had been too
n spirit to attempt them herself! How
the blush of shame mantle his cheek
too just taunt! Let the Legislators of
Carolina reflect on these suggestions,
them, and leave not an inheritance of
to their posterity.

Lafayette arrived at Montgomery, in
a, on the 3d inst. where he was met
lcomed to the State by Governor Pick-
The usual honors were paid him by the
s. We shall probably hear of his re-
at New Orleans in a few days.

rapid approach to eminence of the
reputation of our country, is not less
e of congratulation, to the lover of its
tions, than the due appreciation of its
and political character. That Ameri-
rks are read in Europe, and particu-
England, we have of late years had
nt and constantly accumulating evi-
Many of the works which have been
from the American press within a few
ave been republished in England; and,
e consider of much more consequence,
ave been read at home. We have no
seen the fact mentioned that the North
can Review, a work of which an Ame-
may indeed be proud, is now regularly
lished in London. This work, from
we lately extracted a very interesting
has certainly done more to raise the
character of this country than any
And it will do yet more. It will as-
extensively read in Europe; and be-
ing read, it must be admired. As regards our own country, we learn from a late number, that, so great is the demand, new editions of the back numbers are constantly printing. Indeed, the time is long since past, when nothing of domestic manufacture was relished in this country; when nothing could be good or great unless brought across the Atlantic.

We have just derived uncommon satisfaction from the perusal of the last number, (for April, 1825,) which lately came to hand. The articles are, a Review of Redwood, an American Tale; of Butler's Reminiscences; of an account of the Insurrection in Peru in 1780; of several works on Astronomy; of Miss H. Adams's Letters on the Gospels; of a vindication of Count Pulaski; of the Napoleon Code; of Professor Everett's Orations; and short critical notices of several other recent publications; with a quarterly list of new publications, and an Index to the 20th volume.

The North American Review is published at Boston, quarterly, forming two octavo volumes, of about 450 pages each, annually, by the Rev. Jared Sparks. The typographical execution is of the first order. Subscription $5 per annum.

The National Intelligencer of Friday last contains Capt. Warrington's official account of the capture of a piratical schooner and a boat, on the coast of Cuba, with nineteen of the crew, six of whom were wounded. Eight or ten of the crew of the schr. were killed, and some escaped to shore.

It is an interesting circumstance, that the boats despatched by Capt. Warrington for the purpose of effecting these captures, were joined by the boats of the British frigate Dartmouth, which were also in search of pirates, and, acting in concert, they attacked and captured the schooner.

Yesterday morning's mail brought us, in the Intelligencer of Saturday, the official account of the capture, after an action of forty-five minutes, of another piratical vessel, with ten of the officers and crew, among whom was a famous pirate Chief, Cofrecinas, who, as well as several others, was wounded in the action. The capture was effected by Lieut. Pendergrast, in a sloop despatched by the U. S. schr. Grampus, Lt. Comdt. Sloat, of the West India Squadron.

The latest Wonder.—The Lexington, Va. paper, of the 15th inst. states, on the authority of gentlemen of the first respectability, that the house of Dr. M'Chesney, in Augusta County, Va. had been assailed with stones, of various sizes, some of them so hot as to hiss when they fell into water, in broad day light, and for several successive days. That

"The windows of the Dr's house were all broken.—Some fell on the roof and bounded off, others entered through a thick plank, that had been used to close up the broken windows; that Mrs. M'Chesney had been struck by two, one had cut her head severely; the ladies of Dr. M'Chesney's family had become so much alarmed as to leave the house. At intervals these stone visitations are said still to be repeated. The house is represented as situated in an open space, where it would be impossible for any one to approach within stone throw without detection."

On republishing this account the Lynchburg Virginian says,

"A gentleman, known to be of strict veracity, was in this place a day or two since, who not only confirms the statement made by that paper, but goes still further—declaring that he himself was an *eye witness* to the events which he relates—that, not only stones, which are invisible till they strike, enter the house, and like the locusts of Egypt, infest the very "kneeding troughs," but articles of furniture are suddenly dashed from one end of the room to the other with incredible force. The family, after being annoyed in this manner for one or two days, removed from the house; but the evil followed them wherever they went; and we understand that they have again returned home to abide the issue. Mrs. M'Chesney has been injured, by one or two blows on the head, and her comb has been several times knocked off, without injury to her person. Without intending to account for so strange a circumstance, or to decide upon its truth, "we tell the tale as it was told to us," and leave our readers to make their own conjectures."

Some of our readers may perhaps recollect that well-attested accounts of a similar occurrence in one of the western counties of this State, (Chatham, we believe,) were published twelve or fifteen years ago. In this instance, however, no injury was done, the stones, some of them very large, falling harmlessly at the feet of a young lady, either in or out of doors. It is se[illegible] years since we read these accounts, and [illegible]e may not be very accurate in these particulars, but the impressions made by such marvellous stories are seldom entirely erased from the memory.

Cheraw, April 26.

Early Peas.—Some of our citizens have had Green Peas for several days past.

[We have had Green Peas here, also, and, yet more, Potatoes of the new crop.]—ED. OB.

Slavery.—A committee of the New York Legislature, to whom was referred the Message of the Governor, and certain resolutions of the States of Indiana, New Jersey and Georgia, recommending certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, upon the subject of Slavery, reported on the 11th instant, that the existing provisions of the Constitution on that subject ought not to be disturbed.

Altered North Carolina Notes.—The public are cautioned against receiving *one dollar* bills of the *State Bank of North Carolina*, of the new impression, engraved by *Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co.* converted into *Two's*. They are detected upon a slight examination of the upper vignetts, in which the tops of the figure *two* are imperfect; also in the word "*two*" at the commencement of "*dollars.*" and the letter "S," which are larger, and project over the medallion of the figure of Minerva. The colour of the signatures is also changed to a light brown, probably by the operation.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Salisbury, April 19.

Mr. Calhoun, Vice-President of the United States, with his family, passed through this place a few days since, on a visit to his native state, South Carolina. During his stay here of one day, a number of our citizens embraced the opportunity of paying their respects to the statesman whose course has been so conspicuous and brilliant for the past 14 years. Many of our citizens were desirous that he should partake of a public dinner; but his anxiety to get on home, prevented them from pressing it on him.—*Carolinian.*

The Concord Presbytery met at Bethany Meeting-House, in Iredell county, on Thursday the 7th inst.; and the session closed on Saturday. On Sunday, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to more than 600 communicants. The concourse of people was immense; and the scene was rendered more solemn and impressive, by the presence of the venerable servant of God, the Rev. James Hall, D. D., now upwards of eighty years of age.—*Ib.*

Washington, N. C. April 15.

The Presbytery of Orange held its spring session in this place, during the last week. Fourteen Ministers of the Gospel were present on the occasion, besides several Ruling Elders.

The services began on Wednesday evening 6th inst. at candle light, in the Baptist Church; where the introductory discourse was preached by the Rev. LEMUEL D. HATCH, of Newbern. The Rev. Shepard K. Kollock, of the University of North Carolina, was chosen Moderator of the present sessions.

On Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, the new Presbyterian Church in this town was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The services were peculiarly interesting.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the diocess of North Carolina, will commence on Thursday the 21st instant, at St. PETER'S Church, in this Town.—*Recorder.*

Trait of Character.—The following, from the latest London papers, exhibits a truly characteristic trait of LAFAYETTE:

"The committee of the Association for the relief of the French Refugees, had a meeting at Guildhall, London, March the 4th, at which a letter from Gen. Lafayette, dated Washington, Jan. 8, was read. It was written in French, the translation of which is as follows:

"My proscribed fellow-citizens,, who are formed *into a committee to assist each other*, and who have often received the expression of my best wishes, will now, I trust, allow me to profit by the first opportunity, in which I can add something to the tributes of friendship which have already reached them. My personal friend, Mr. Rush, will receive 2000 dollars, which I have requested the Bank of the United States to transmit to him to be handed over to those of my fellow citizens who are entrusted with the relief of the proscribed natives of France, and I fully rely upon the judicious disposal of the amount. I beg of them all to accept the assurances of my best wishes and of my friendship.

LAFAYETTE.

This letter is addressed—"*A Messieurs du Comite-Francois pour les affaires des Patriots proscrits hors de leur pais.*" In a subsequent letter it is announced that the venerable General had transmitted 200 dollars for the relief of the Spanish, and 200 for the Italian refugees.

Breach of Marriage Promise.—Mr. Peter Nelson, of New Orleans, advertises Emma B. English, for having run away from him, and cheated him of his marriage promise. Emma, in reply, admits that she did promise to marry him, and that she deceived him; but she avows she did nothing more. Marry, woman! and is not that enough? While on the subject of these breaches of promise, it may be well to state, that a lady in Virginia horsewhipped a gentleman, in commutation of damages for a similar offence. I think he got off quite cheap.—*Noah's Advocate.*

A correspondence has lately taken place between Judge Woodward and Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, as to the authorship of the Constitution of Virginia, from which it appears that it came from the pen of Mr. George Mason. An outline of a Constitution was drawn by Mr. Jefferson, and sent to the Convention, which was received the very day the committee of the whole had Mr. Mason's Draft under consideration, and Mr. Jefferson's preamble being highly approved, it was reported to the House by way of amendment, and finally attached to the Constitution. This accounts for the similarity of the Preamble to the Constitution of Virginia, and that to the Declaration of Independence, penned by Mr. Jefferson, which was reported to Congress the day before the adoption of the Virginia Constitution.—*Ral. Reg.*

The only extraordinary article which we observe by the last intelligence from Europe, is the establishment of an Egyptian newspaper. If the Pacha ventures on an establishment of this kind, he is preparing, we will venture to say, an instrument for the overthrow of his own tyranny. A free press and an arbitrary government are formidable and irreconcileable neighbors to each other. Bonaparte laughed hostile armies to scorn, but he trembled at the press—and at the press the members of the Holy Alliance tremble now.

Balt. Amer.

The Nashville Forgery.—A Gentleman at Kanawha Courthouse, to whom we wrote on the subject of the "*Nashville Whig Letter*," writes us that, agreeable to our request, he had called on the Editor of the Charlestown "Western Courier"—that the Editor informed him, he was under the impression that he copied this letter from some *Western paper*, though *not the Whig*. The editor remarked to him, that "it is not unfrequent for printers, particularly in the country, to copy articles in a common or general credence, though they may have passed through several papers, and the *original* one may never have been seen; this he thinks was the case with him; and he did not think it necessary at the time to notice the paper from which he received it." Our correspondent speaks very highly of Mr. Campbell, the Editor of the Courier, and does not suspect for one moment the "rectitude of his assertions." It is really a very strange affair. No one else, as far as we understand, has yet seen the aforesaid letter except in the Kanawha "Courier;"—and he does not believe that he copied it from the Whig itself, but from some other Western paper. Is not Mr. C. bound to put himself to some little trouble in unravelling this singular mystery?—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Franklin Gazette informs its readers that an address of Mr. INGHAM, a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, to his constituents, "in reply to Mr. CLAY, the Secretary of State," will appear in the next number of the Doylestown Farmer.

Columbia, S. C. April 22.

Gen. Bernard, Col. Shriver, Major Poussin, and Lieutenant Dutton, of the Corps of United States Engineers, who are engaged in taking a view of the different routes from Washington City to New-Orleans, preparatory to the establishment of the great National Road, between those two places, arrived here on Wednesday last; and departed this morning for the south, in the further prosecution of their survey.—*Telescope.*

It is now understood that Gen. LAFAYETTE will locate his township of land in Florida, at or near the seat of government; and that Gen. CALL is his agent for this purpose. He offers for sale one half of it, and the other half he will retain.—*East-Florida Herald.*

The U. S. Corvette *John Adams*, Master Comd't NICHOLSON, bound to Chagres, and thence to join the West India squadron, got under way from Hampton Roads, on the 17th inst. and proceeded to sea.—*Ib.*

☞ We understand that Mr. Stevens has arrived in town, and intends delivering a Public Lecture on Astronomy at some convenient Room, this evening, (28th,) to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

April 28.—1t.

☞ After our form was made up, we received a note from "A quiet Citizen," directing the attention of the competent authorities to the noise made in the streets at midnight on Tuesday. Perhaps our correspondent was not aware that it proceeded from a *band of amateur musicians, whose intentions*, we doubt not, were good, however unpleasant has been the effect produced.

A friend has just kindly informed us, that some remarks in the last Observer have given offence to a few of its readers. In a short notice of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, we said,

"Believing that we cannot too often call to mind the noble conduct of the citizens of a county which still gives evidences of a patriotism unequalled, we publish the resolutions of the meeting at Charlotte, accompanied by some of the remarks of the Cheraw Intelligencer. The escort of Gen. Lafayette through this State was a movement worthy of the decendants of the men who could adopt such measures, at such a time."

Now, we are told that the above lines are construed into an assertion, (a construction certainly not warranted by the words themselves,) that no others in North Carolina were capable of conceiving and performing so much as the people of Mecklenburg; and that they are supposed to have been penned (not by ourself,) for the purpose of throwing into shade the merit of the corps of Flying Artillery of this town, which escorted Gen. Lafayette to Cheraw, a movement certainly of great spirit, and for which they deserved and received much applause, but surely not of as much spirit as that of the Mecklenburg troop, inasmuch as the latter were on duty more than twice as long as the Fayetteville troop.

But at the moment of writing that article, the corps of Flying Artillery of Fayetteville never, in the most remote manner, entered into our thoughts.

Perhaps we have now said enough; but we cannot refrain from noticing an opinion which we are told (not now for the first time) is prevalent with some of our friends, viz: that the Observer is, in part, edited by a gentleman whose name does not appear as such. We trust that the assurance, which we now most emphatically give, that no other person than Edward J. Hale is, or has been for more than three months past, engaged in the Editorial department of the Observer, will exonerate the gentleman alluded to from any accountability for the mistakes or faults of the Observer. They are attributable solely to E. J. H., who, however unfortunate he may have been, in having his words misconstrued, and sometimes being in error, has certainly never, in word or deed, intentionally wounded the feelings of any man or body of men since he has occupied his present station.

We hope we shall not have to recur to the subject.

THE PRICES CURRENT

Are excluded for want of room. In Cotton, no material variation; 20 a 22 cents.

F. Brandy, $1 25 a $1 60; Beeswax, 34 a 35 cents; Copperas, 4 a 5 cents; Molasses, 35 cents. No other alteration.

DIED,

At the residence of his father, in Richmond county, on the 21st inst. Capt. Duncan M'Laurin, aged 42 years, a gentleman who, in the various relations of life, had ever sustained a most exalted character, for benevolence, independence, and integrity, and whose latter end was calm and composed as that of the sinless child.

At Jamestown, Guilford county, on the 16th inst. much lamented, Mrs. Eliza Mendenhall, consort of George C. Mendenhall, Esq.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

DEPARTED,—On the 23d, Steam Boat North Carolina, with 35 bbls flour; 34 bales cotton; 5 kegs tobacco; and a variety of other freight.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Brig Mary, Andros, from N. York, to W. H. Lippitt.
Brig Leopard, Bradley, from Martinique.
Brig President Manning, Gration, from New York.
Brig Lady Richmond, Theobold, from New York.
Schr. Byron, Beardsly, from New York, to Dudley & Dickinson.
Schr. Jane Ann, Colly, from New York.
Schr. Columbus, Nichols, from New York.
Sloop Enterprize, Brownell, from Providence, to Wm. H. Lippitt.
Sloop Eliza, Lacock, from Philadelphia.
Sloop Guide, Gerard, from New York.
Off the Bar, Brig Danube, Huntington, from Liverpool, with Salt and Crates to Willian H. Lippitt. Sailed, February 24.

CLEARED,

Brig William Tell, Brightman, for New York, by Lazarus & Whitemarsh.—*Recorder.*

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership of the Subscribers, under the firm of Stuart, Birdsall, & Co. in this place, and Stephen Birdsall & Co. Raleigh, expired on the 25th inst. All persons having demands against them will please present the same for settlement, and those indebted, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same, with either of the subscribers.

CHARLES STUART,
J. BIRDSALL,
S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1825.—12-4w

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership, and will transact business in this place under the firm of J. & S. Birdsall—and of S. Birdsall, at Raleigh.

J. BIRDSALL
S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1825.—12-4t.

New Goods.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

ARE now opening, in the store of the late Duncan M'Leran, on market square, *a handsome assortment of*

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,

just received from New York, to which they invite the attention of their friends and purchasers in general, being determined to sell for cash, and on the lowest terms.

J. & S. B. will keep constantly a supply of the *best WINES and other LIQUORS*, warranted Genuine.

April 28, 1825.—12-tf.

Just Received,

100 Kegs Dupont's POWDER,
For Sale by
CHARLES STUART.

Fayetteville, April 20—11-tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers will Sell, on the 10th day of May, Tuesday of Cumberland Superior Court, *by virtue of a Deed of Assignment executed to the* undersigned by Duncan M'Coll, bearing date the 13th day of April 1825, for certain purposes therein mentioned, the following property: 3 Negro SLAVES, Bellow, Cherry, and William, the Household and Kitchen Furniture of said M'Coll, the Lot and Improvements whereon he now resides, two Milch Cows, a number and variety of ready-made Cloathes and Shoes, Leather, Shoemakers Lasts, &c.

The sale of the Negroes and Land will take place at the Town House, at 12 o'clock. The Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cloathes, Shoes, &c. at the Auction Store. *Terms at Sale.*

D. STEPHENSON, } *Assignees.*
M. RYBURN, }
WILLKINGS & CO. *Auctioneers.*

Fayetteville, April 27—2t

Lost.

IN this Town, on Tuesday the 19th inst. 90 Dollars, all in 10 Dollar Bills, mostly of the Bank of Newbern.—Any person who will give such information as will enable the subscriber to regain the whole or any part of said amount, shall be liberally rewarded. EVANDER M'IVER.

Fayetteville, April 27—3t

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained from the County Court of Cumberland, Letters of Administration on the estate of Rachael Williams, dec'd, hereby gives notice, to all those who are indebted to said deceased, to make payment. All those to whom said deceased is indebted are requested to render a statement of their claims to the subscriber for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, *Adm'r.*

April 19, 1825.—12-6t

Notice.

WHEREAS HINTON & BRAME, of the town of Petersburg, and State of Virginia, have conveyed to me in Trust, for purposes therein specified, all their property in the State of North Carolina, as well as all debts due them in said State: I earnestly request all persons indebted to the said concern to come forward and pay their respective balances to me or my agent John Hinton, who is fully authorised to settle all accounts, and receipt for any moneys received by him. Further indulgence cannot be given, as the situation of the concern requires its immediate close.

EDWARD WATKINS, *Trustee.*

Petersburg, 15th March, 1825.—12-3tpd.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register will please give the above three insertions and charge the Editor of the Observer.

Horne's Introduction.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining copies of Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study & Knowledge of the Bible, are requested to call before Monday next, on which day the orders already received will be transmitted to the publisher, at Philadelphia. As the work will probably appear very soon, and the price be greatly enhanced, after publication, this may be the only opportunity of procuring it as low as 12 dollars. E. J. HALE.

April 27.—1t.

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P STARK.

April 19.—12tf

POETRY.

The following lines upon "*Spring*," are from the prolific pen of PERCIVAL. We find them in the new series of the "*United States Literary Gazette*," published at Boston, on the first of the present month.

Char. Courier.

SPRING.

AGAIN the infant flowers of Spring
Call thee to sport on thy rainbow wing—
Spirit of Beauty ! the air is bright
With the boundless flow of thy mellow light ;
The woods are ready to bud and bloom,
And are weaving for Summer their quiet gloom ;
The tufted brook reflects, as it flows,
The tips of the half-unopened rose,
And the early bird as he carols free,
Sings to his little love and thee.

See how the clouds, as they fleetly pass,
Throw their shadowy veil on the darkening grass ;
And the pattering showers and stealing dews,
With their starry gems and skyey hues,
From the oozy meadow, that drinks the tide,
To the sheltered vale on the mountain side,
Wake to a new and fresher birth
The tenderest tribes of teeming earth,
And scatter with light and dallying play
The earliest flowers on the zephyr's way.

He comes from the mountain's piney steep,
For the long boughs bend with a silent sweep,
And his rapid steps have hurried o'er
The grassy hills to the pebbly shore ;
And now, on the breast of the lonely lake,
The waves in silvery glances break,
Like a short and quickly rolling sea,
When the gale first feels its liberty,
And the flakes of foam like coursers run,
Rejoicing beneath the vertical sun.

He has crossed the lake, and the forest heaves,
To the sway of his wings, its billowy leaves,
And the downy tufts of the meadow fly
In snowy clouds, as he passes by,
And softly beneath his noiseless tread
The odorous spring-grass bends its head ;
And now he reaches the woven bower,
Where he meets his own beloved flower,
And gladly his wearied limbs repose
In the shade of the newly-opening rose. P.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

Notice.

ON Friday the 6th day of May next, will be offered for sale, at the Auction Store of Edward W. Willkings, all the estate of James Townes, both real and personal :—Consisting of valuable Houses and Lots in the Town of Fayetteville, Slaves, Horses, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.—To satisfy a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by the said James Townes.—Terms liberal, and made known at the time of sale.

JOHN CLARK, } *Trustees.*
R. STRANGE. }

April 7, 1825.—9-tds

Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 10th day of May next, the following Lots of Land.

One improved Lot on Dick Street, formerly the residence of Gen. Thomas Davis, dec'd.

One unimproved Lot on Green Street, 50 feet front, 100 feet back, joining Mac Rae and Wright.

275 acres of land, lying on the Newbern road, 3 miles from town, joining Cade and others.

10 acres of land, lying beyond Mallett's bridge.

The sale of the above property will be absolute at whatever price it will bring. A credit of 1, 2 and 3 years will be given; bonds with approved security and mortgage on the premises will be required, bonds to bear interest from the day of sale.

WM. B. MEARES,
JNO. WALKER,
JAS. ALVES,
T. O. DAVIS,
J. W. COCHRAN.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1825—9 tds.

Lands for Sale.

On the 24th day of May, 1825,

IN the town of Elizabeth, Bladen county, the LANDS of the late Gen. Thomas Davis, lying on Cape-Fear river and Baker's creek, Bladen county, will be Sold, without reserve, in the following lots and parcels :

The first lot to embrace one parcel of four hundred acres, lying on the river and Baker's creek, adjoining the lands of Brown, Dr. John Smith, and others—and another tract of one hundred and twenty-seven acres, purchased of Robert Baker. This body of land has about 150 acres improved ; and on the premises are a comfortable Dwelling House, and an excellent mill seat, with a Saw and Grist Mill.

The second lot will consist of 330 acres, purchased of George Knowles, fronting on the river, and adjoining the lands of Major John Owen. On this tract there are about forty acres of cleared land, with a log Dwelling House.

The third lot, 640 acres, lying on the waters of Baker's creek, adjoining Lewis, Bryan and others.

The fourth lot, 640 acres, adjoining the third lot.

The fifth lot, 340 acres, adjoining the above and Bryan's land.

☞ The above Lands will be sold on a credit—one half the purchase money to be paid at the expiration of two years from the day of sale ; the other half in three years from the day of sale, with interest from the date. Bonds, with approved security, and a mortgage on the premises, will be required.

Persons wishing either to purchase a settlement for themselves, or to speculate in land, will probably do well to attend the above sale, as the property will *absolutely* be sold, for *whatever price* may be offered for it.

WM. B. MEARES,
JAMES ALVES,
JOHN WALKER,
JOSHUA W COCHRAN,
THOMAS O DAVIS.

Wilmington, April 12, 1825.—11-tds.

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers; plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

Domestic Goods.

40 Cases LEGHORN and STRAW BONNETS
100 Nests *Band Boxes*
10 Cases Whittimore's Cotton Cards
3 Cases Wool Cards
20 Bales brown & bleached Domestic Cottons

And a general assortment of Shell, Ivory and Imitation COMBS, just received, and *for Sale low, by* E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

100 Hhds. Prime Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9—79tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

FISH !

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4—74

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, by the brig North Carolina and schooner Industry, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, together with an assortment of GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE, &c.—All of which he offers for sale on more reasonable terms than usual—Country merchants and others, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Consisting in part, as follows :

Superfine blue and black Cloths
do do Cassimeres
Fancy rib and stripe do
Marseilles Vestings—Black figured silk do
Men's Cravats—Muslin Robes, assorted
London prints, a new article
Colored striped muslins, latest fashions
4-4 and 6-4 plaids and striped Gingham
Black and light colored Canton Crapes
do do Nankeen do
do do Mandarin do
Crape robes, assorted colors
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
A large assortment of Thread Laces
Gros de Naples Silks, assorted colors,
Black figured Silks
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, newest fashion
Zelia and Gause do do
Ladies' black and white Silk Hose
do do Cotton do
do do Thread do
Ladies' and gentlemen's Silk Gloves
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs,
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Cambrick and book Muslins
Irish Linens, a good assortment
Brown Durham Sheetings
Bleached Lancaster do
Brown Ipswich do
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks
Green Coffee, by the bag
A good supply of Brown Sugars
Loaf and Lump do.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, march 29—8 tf

GALES'S
NORTH-CAROLINA,
ALMANACKS,
For the Year of our Lord,
1825.

For sale by the groce, dozen, or single one, at the publishers prices, by

STUART, BIRDSALL & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30—382tf.

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3.—51tf.

20 doz. Patent SCYTHES, manufactured by the Brades Company
10 doz. Crown Scythes
11 do. Patent Chopp Knives
6 do. Garden Rakes
2 tons German Steel, superior quality,
For Sale by C. T. HAIGH.

march 31—8-4t

Crockery.

JUST received, per the Gen. Brock, direct from Liverpool, 20 casks well assorted Crockery, consisting of plates; blue and green edged cups and saucers; blue printed and painted bowls; blue, printed, painted, and dipt jugs, mugs, &c. &c.

For sale low.

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

Wanted to hire by the month 6 or 8 negro men to be employed as Boat hands. Constant employment will be given during the season.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30—383tf.

For Sale,

20 hhds. of molasses.
30 bbls. N. E. Rum.
20,000 lbs. prime Barbadoes Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
50 bags of prime Coffee.
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine.
2 qr. casks French Madeira do.
1 hhd Old 4th proof Rum
50 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

March 31.—8

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd, loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 qr casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls. tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

For Sale,

11 hhds. Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
1500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 Sacks Liverpool ditto,
70 bbls. Mackrel, No. 2 & 3
10 do. N. E. Rum,
474 Spanish Hides.

by ANGUS TAYLOR.

March 16, 1825.—6-tf

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS. HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

Sugar, Rum, Brandy, &c.

6 hhds. Jamaica Sugar
5 do New Orleans do
20 bbls. N. E. Rum
20 do Apple Brandy
12 do Rye Gin
5 boxes Whittimore's Cotton Cards, No. 10

Just received by the late arrivals, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

IN STORE,

2 pipes Holland Gin
1 do Cogniac Brandy

March 30—8

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and well selected assortment of *New and Fashionable SPRING DRY GOODS*, which are offered at wholesale at a small advance.—Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine.

E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

Just received and for sale, several neat,

light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824.—67tf

I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from 700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.

ALSO

A second hand carriage with harness, price $100

JOHN HUSKE.

Fayetteville, November 11—388tf

100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,
Just rec'd by the La Fayette:

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18 381tf

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are:

Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white
Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted
3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, well assorted
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, *very cheap*
Steam Loom Shirting
Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins
Superior figured Muslin and French Calico
Bombazetts, plain and figured, well assorted
Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1825—3-tf

N. B. Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

Molasses.

LANDING from the Flat Warwick, 24 hhds. *Prime retailing MOLASSES*, in fine order.

IN STORE,

New England Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy and Gin.—ALSO, Ten hhds. prime New-Orleans SUGAR.

For Sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

April 12, 1[illegible]

$10 Reward.

WAS stolen from Fayetteville, on the night of the 18th December last, a SORREL HORSE, about five years old, upwards of 15 hands high, has a star in his face, and is a little hip-shotten, had on, when taken, a saddle and bridle, partly new.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said horse, bridle and saddle to me, or to Mr. M Ryburn in Fayetteville. THOS. DAVIS.

Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C.

Jan. 18—99-tf

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street, Philadelphia.

September 30——382tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the middle of Nov. last, a negro fellow named HARRY, about 5 feet 10 inches high, yellow complected, and rather stout; wore off domestic clothes, which were all he took with him. He was brought from Person county, near the Virginia line, about 12 years ago, and I think it probable he may endeavor to get back there, and will probably attempt to pass for a free man. Any information which may lead to the recovery of the said negro, will be compensated with the above reward.

JESSE WAMBLE.

Chatham County, on Deep river, 6 miles from Tyson's Post Office.

March 31.—8-6wpd.

YATES & M'INTYRE

Have established an Agency in Fayetteville for the sale of Tickets in the

North-Carolina Lottery,

(For the benefit of Oxford Academy,)

THE First Class of which will be drawn at Raleigh, the 22d of June next, and completed in a few minutes.

J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$ 10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,538	1,538
6	1,000	6,000
6	500	3,000
6	200	1,200
156	24	3,744
312	12	3,744
468	8	3,744
7,800	4	31,200
8,760 Prizes.		$ 79,170
15,600 Blanks.		
24,360 Tickets,		$ 79,170

This Lottery is formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, $ 4
Half do. 2
Quarter do. 1

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least 13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had at the same rate.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, will be received in payment.

☞ Orders, inclosing the cash or prizes, as above, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to J. MAC RAE, *Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, Fayetteville, N. C.*

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

Quantico Canal Lottery, of Virginia—6th Class.

To be drawn on Wednesday, 8th June next,
And completed in a few minutes.

SCHEME:

1	$10,000	$10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,538	1,538
6	1,000	6,000
6	500	3,000
6	200	1,200
156	24	3,744
312	12	3,744
468	8	3,744
7,800	4	31,200
8,760 Prizes.		$79,170
15,600 Blanks.		
24,360 Tickets, at $3 25,		$79,170

Whole Tickets $4—Half $2—Quarter $1.

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had the same rate.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above brilliant Lottery, will be received at

The Post-Office, Fayetteville.

Feb. 17—2-tf

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly for the benefit of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, N. Carolina.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
5	500	2,500
10	100	1,000
29	50	1,[illegible]
100	10	1,000
1,500	5	7,500
1,639 Prizes,		$ 20,[illegible]000
2,361 Blanks,		
4,000 Tickets	at $5	20,000

Drawing to commence in milton, [illegible]s soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall hav[illegible] been sold—Superintended by the following Man[illegible]gers :

ALEXANDER L[illegible]ENDERSON,
JAMES RAINE[illegible]r,
ARCHIMEDES[illegible] DONOHO,
JOHN R. C[illegible]ARK,
THOMAS L[illegible] STEVENS,
SAMUEL V[illegible]NTKINS,

*** Tickets for sale at the PO[illegible]ST OFFICE, Fayetteville, where Lottery inform[illegible]ation generally may be had gratis.

March 31—8.

Labourers W[illegible] Wanted

On the CAPE FEAR R[illegible]IVER, between FAYETTEVILLE AND[illegible] WILMINGTON.

IT is my intention to recom[illegible]mence the works for the improvement of the [illegible] Cape Fear river, between Fayetteville and Wilm[illegible]ington, as early as the season will admit.

Any number of labourers w[illegible]ho choose to apply will find immediate employment[illegible].

Owners of Negroes will [illegible]o well to embrace this opportunity of engaging th[illegible]m in a work where the wages are liberal and prom[illegible]ptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abunc[illegible]ant, and every attention will be paid to their clean[illegible]ness and health.

H[illegible] HAMILTON FULTON,
State Engineer.

March 9.—5-8t

County [illegible] Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby gi[illegible]ven, to all persons holding claims of any and [illegible]very description, by ticket, order, or otherwise how[illegible]ever, against the county of Cumberland, that they [illegible]e and appear at the Court House at any day from [illegible] Monday, 28th of March, to Saturday, 28th of Ma[illegible], 1825, both inclusive, and produce to the Clerk[illegible] of the County Court such their evidences of del[illegible]t, in order that he may make a list and record the [illegible]eof, for the information of the Court, and to the e[illegible]d they may take steps for the payment thereof [illegible]s the means of the county may and will permit.

By Order.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

March 17.—6-[illegible]t.

Bla[illegible]aks, of all kinds,

May be [illegible]procured at this Office,
Are [illegible]t the Post Office.

Bridge Sale.

IN pursuance of a Decretal order of [illegible] Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumb[illegible]ty, made at September Term, 1824, [illegible] cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville[illegible] day the 17th day of February next, [illegible] Bridge across Lower Little river, called [illegible] by the name of "*M'Arthur's Bridge*," [illegible] road leading from Fayetteville to Hill[illegible]

JNO. ARMSTRO[illegible]

January 7.—1-tt.

Further Postpone[illegible]

THE sale of the above Bridge is p[illegible] Monday the 2d day of May next.

JNO. ARMSTRO[illegible]

April 7.

100 Casks of Unslacked LIM[illegible]
For Sale by JNO[illegible]
April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Removal.

THE SUBSCRIBER, induced by [illegible]ral patronage of the Citizens of [illegible] and its vicinity, has concluded to conti[illegible]ness in this place, and for the purpose [illegible] the stand recently occupied by Mr. Ab[illegible] near the Market, on Hay Street, where [illegible] may please to continue their patronage [illegible] on having their work in his line made [illegible] materials, in the best manner, and in [illegible] fashions from New York. He intends [illegible] to have a general assortment of Lad[illegible]men's and Children's Boots, Bootees a[illegible] his own manufacture, which will be war[illegible]

As circumstances render it necessa[illegible] to repair to the North in a few days, [illegible]sence Mr. Daniel Southerland, his agent [illegible] the charge of the business of the Sh[illegible] likewise continue the manufacturing by [illegible]ful and experienced workmen. He has [illegible] 1000 measures, to which he has made [illegible] Shoes ; if any of those who have favo[illegible] their custom, or any others, should see [illegible] him orders for Shoes or Boots, of any [illegible] they may depend on his seeing to the [illegible] of them himself, and having them forwar[illegible] ately to Mr. S. If any persons should [illegible] to contract with him for Negro Shoes, [illegible] pend on having them manufactured in [illegible]ner. He feels grateful for past favor[illegible] dent, from the test of experience he [illegible] persons will find it to their interest to ca[illegible] wise trusts that his unwearied attention [illegible] will merit a share of public patronage.

REUBEN [illegible]

Fayetteville, April 12, 1825.—10-3tpd.

TREASURY DEPARTM[illegible]
March 14, 182[illegible]

WHEREAS, on the 3d of Marc[illegible] a law was passed by the Co[illegible] the United States, of which the 3d, [illegible] 5th sections are in the words follow[illegible]

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, Th[illegible] scription to the amount of twelve mill[illegible] lars, of the six per cent. stock of the ye[illegible] hundred and thirteen, be, and the same [illegible] proposed, for which purpose books shall [illegible] at the Treasury of the United States, [illegible] several loan offices, on the first day of [illegible] to continue open until the first day [illegible] thereafter, for such parts of the above [illegible] description of stock as shall, on the day [illegible] tion, stand on the books of the Treas[illegible] those of the several loan offices, respect[illegible] subscription shall be effected by a t[illegible] United States, in the manner provid[illegible] transfers, of the credit or credits [illegible] said books, and by a surrender o[illegible] of the stock so subscribed: Provid[illegible] scription by such transfer of sto[illegible]k shall [illegible] ered as part of the said twelve [illegible] millions [illegible] authorized to be borrowed b[illegible]y the law [illegible] this act.

"SEC. 4. *And be it furth[illegible]r enacted*, That whole or any part of a[illegible] sum which sha[illegible] subscribed, credits shall [illegible] be entered to the [illegible] tive subscribers, who [illegible] shall be entitled to [illegible] cate or certificates p[illegible]rporting that the Un[illegible] owe to the holder [illegible]r holders thereof, [illegible] their assigns, a su[illegible]m to be expressed there[illegible] to the amount o[illegible] the principal stock that [illegible] bed, bearing [illegible] interest not exceeding fo[illegible] half per cen[illegible]m per annum, payable quarte[illegible] the thirty [illegible]irst day of December, one [illegible] eight hun[illegible]dred and twenty five; transferr[illegible] same ma[illegible]nner as is provided by law for the [illegible] of the s[illegible]tock subscribed, and subject to re[illegible] at the [illegible] pleasure of the United States, as [illegible] half [illegible], at any time after the thirty first day o[illegible] be[illegible], one thousand eight hundred and twen[illegible] and the remainder at any time after the t[illegible] day of December, one thousand eight hun[illegible] twenty nine: Provided, that no reim[illegible] shall be made except for the whole amount [illegible] new certificate, payable after at least six [illegible] public notice of such intended reimbursem[illegible] it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the [illegible] to cause to be retransferred to the respect[illegible] scribers the several sums by them subscri[illegible] yond the amount of the certificates of four [illegible] half per cent. stock issued to them respect[illegible]

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That [illegible] funds which have heretofore been, and [illegible] pledged by law for the payment of the inte[illegible] for the redemption and reimbursement of [illegible] which may be redeemed or reimbursed [illegible] of the provisions of this act, shall remain [illegible] in like manner for the payment of the inte[illegible] cruing on the stock created by reason of s[illegible] scription, and for the redemption or reimb[illegible] of the principal of the same. And it shal[illegible] duty of the commissioners of the sinking [illegible] cause to be applied and paid, out of the su[illegible] yearly and every year, such sum and sums [illegible] be annually required to discharge the interes[illegible] ing on the stock which may be created by [illegible] this act. The said Commissioners are, also [illegible] authorized to apply, from time to time, [illegible] and sums out of the said fund, as they may [illegible] proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, [illegible] imbursement, in conformity with the provi[illegible] this act, the principal of the said stock; [illegible] part of the annual sum of ten millions of dol[illegible] ed by law in the said commissioners, as may [illegible] cessary and required for the above purpose[illegible] be and continue appropriated to the payme[illegible] terest and redemption of the public debt, [illegible] whole of the stock which may be created [illegible] provisions of this act, shall have been redee[illegible] reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is hereby [illegible] that books will be opened at the Tre[illegible] of the United States, and at the several [illegible] offices, on the first day of April next, [illegible] continue open until the first day of Oc[illegible] thereafter, for receiving subscriptio[illegible] conformity with the provisions of the [illegible] law.

The subscriptions may be made by [illegible] proprietors of the stock, either in p[illegible] or by their Attorneys duly authorise[illegible] subscribe and transfer it to the U[illegible] States.

Should subscriptions of said stock [illegible] made to an amount exceeding twelve [illegible] lions of dollars, a distribution of the [illegible] sum of twelve millions will be made by [illegible] the subscribers, in proportion to the [illegible] subscribed by them respectively.

SAMUEL L. SOUTH[illegible]
Acting Secretary of the Treasu[illegible]

Dec. 16 8-t30S.